tal carcinogens. Weisburger discusses the interesting relationship between carcinogenic compounds and the areas of the alimentary tract in which they result in cancer development.

The frequently occurring discussion of the relationship between polyps and carcinomas of the colon is discussed by Burdette. He concludes that most cancers of the colon arise directly from the mucosa, independent of association with polyps but that the adenomous polyps can become malignant occasionally. Evidence is presented that colonic cancer may have a strong genetic factor in its causation. Strong evidence is presented that the association of blood group A and cancer of the stomach is causal. It seems reasonably clear from the data presented by Dennis that there is an increased risk of cancer of the colon in chronic ulcerative colitis. Cancer of the esophagus in man varies widely in incidence from the U.S.A. to France and Switzerland and the Island of Curação to regions of South Africa and other countries. A great variety of environmental agents have been implicated in these differences but nothing conclusive is established. Likewise, the relationship between the use of tobacco and cancer of the esophagus and stomach is not too convincing.

The final 29 pages of the book are devoted to discussion and, in the opinion of this reviewer, contribute little to its value. This publication is attractively printed and bound, illustrations are of good quality and sufficient in number and the references are well selected. The short chapters make the book easy to read and the author and subject index appears to be complete. This book is a useful concise summary of the current knowledge of some aspects of cancer of the alimentary tract of man and a few laboratory animals but nothing outstandingly new is presented.

M. H. SIMMERS, M.D.

* * *

PATHOLOGY ANNUAL: 1966, Volume I—Series Editor, Sheldon C. Sommers, M.D.; Professor of Pathology, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; Associate Director of Laboratories, Francis Delafield Hospital, New York, New York; Clinical Professor of Pathology, University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, Calif. Appleton-Century-Crofts (Division of Meredith Publishing Company), New York, 1966. 387 pages, $12.00.

This volume is the first of the Pathology Annual Series; created according to its editor, Sheldon C. Sommers, to remedy an existing deficiency in pathology literature, and intended mainly for the practicing pathologist. The fourteen essays by distinguished pathologists are reviews or expositions on subjects of special interest and experience of each of the authors. While the approach in these essays is mainly histologic and cytologic, the clinical aspects of various disease processes are treated as well. Included in the volume are essays on an information processing system for pathology, cancer of the cervix, the adrenal, mesenteric vascular occlusion, the placenta, encephalitis, the pancreatic islets, and on the pathologist as a hospital biologist. Particularly outstanding, in the opinion of this reviewer, are the papers by Cochrane on "Vascular and Glomerular Inflammation: Mechanisms of Initiation and Mediation," by Aréan on "Schistosomiasis: A Clinicopathologic Evaluation," by Taylor on "Functioning Ovarian Tumors and Related Conditions," by Churg and Dach on "Diabetic Renal Disease: Arteriosclerosis and Glomerulosclerosis," by Sherwin on "The Identification of Lung Cancer and the Recognition of Favorable Variants," and a fascinating one by Hutt on "Buruli Ulcer, Subcutaneous Phycomycosis and Idiopathic Tropical Splenomegaly: Three Recent Aspects of Pathology in Africa."

Most of the essays are appropriately and well illustrated, and many include a number of electron photomicrographs. While these essays should be of interest mainly to pathologists, many physicians in other fields will find an abundance of information useful to them.

STUART LINDSAY, M.D.

* * *

ARTERIOGRAPHY—PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES —Emphasizing Its Application in Community Hospital Practice—By Joseph L. Curry, M.D., and Willard J. Howland, M.D., Department of Radiology, Ohio Valley General Hospital, Wheeling, West Virginia. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1966. 328 pages, $14.00.

The authors have intended their monograph as "a brief introduction to the field of arteriography for the community radiologist." They have succeeded admirably in this purpose. For the general radiologist isolated from the university centers this book provides an excellent beginning guide. Each step in organization—including equipment, methods, hazards and diagnosis — is well covered.

Unfortunately, their approach to equipment and contrast materials is rather parochial, based it would seem on their own experience. The sections of the book devoted to diagnosis cover most of the pathology commonly encountered in a community hospital. However, the illustrations fall far short of an adequate quality. This is due in large part to the very small size of the individual photographs. As a diagnostic text this monograph would have much greater value if the illustrations were more adequate.

JAMES E. YOUKER, M.D.

* * *

HERITABLE DISORDERS OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE —Third Edition—Victor A. McKusick, M.D., Professor of Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; Physician, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Mo., 1966. 499 pages, $18.50.

Recent years have witnessed a great surge of interest and advancement in medical genetics. Dr. McKusick has contributed significantly to these changes, especially related to the disorders discussed in this book. He is thus eminently well qualified to make the authoritative selection and interpretation of the vast literature summarized and presented in his book.

In the six years since publication of the second edition of this book, considerable new information on diseases of connective tissue has accumulated and this is reflected in the 166 additional pages of this new third edition. The general format has remained the same but now includes 12 chapters rather than the former eight. The first chapter summarizes genetic principles and will prove most useful to readers with a limited background in genetics. The second chapter reviews our current knowledge of connective tissue. For those persons not fully acquainted with these disciplines, an initial reading of the first two chapters will not only make more easy but also more meaningful the reading of the remainder of the book, which deals with specific disorders.

Chapters included in the previous edition and now rewritten or updated include: The Marfan Syndrome; the Ehlers Danlos Syndrome; Osteogenesis Imperfecta; and Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum. The earlier chapter on the Hurler Syndrome now has the title, The Mucopolysaccharidoses, reflecting increased understanding of the syndrome which now appears to include at least six separate and distinct disorders. The concluding Comments chapter has been almost tripled in length and subdivided into three new chapters: Other Genetic Disorders of Connective Tissue (including fibrodysplasia ossificans

progressiva, osteopoikilosis, Leri's pleonosteosis, Paget's disease of bone, and certain other genetic disorders of the osseous skeleton); The Future in the Study of Heritable Disorders of Connective Tissue; and General Summary and Conclusions. Alkaptonuria now represents a separate chapter, as does the recently recognized disorder, homocystinuria, which probably has been frequently mistaken for the Marfan Syndrome in the past.

The extensive use of photographs and illustrations should greatly help clinicians in becoming more familiar with these diseases, as well as promote their more ready recognition. The extensive list of references (through part of 1965) makes this work a very good source book for those desiring recent information as well as for readers with historical interest in earlier publications. The index now includes over 14 pages (increased three fold from the previous edition) and greatly facilitates the localization of contained information.

The author notes in the preface that the book is especialy addressed to the general practitioner, the internist and pediatrician because these physicians probably are in the best position to evaluate the patient with reference to his family background. All physicians could readily understand the descriptions and discussions, and thus profit from reading the book. The question might be reasonably raised as to whether the average clinician should spend his limited time studying these generally uncommon diseases. For this reason the book may well serve the practitioner best as a reference book and I know of no better source to consult regarding the inherited connective tissue disorders.

ROBERT S. SPARKES, M.D.

* * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II (The Technical Services)—Medical Service in the Mediterranean and Minor Theaters—By Charles M. Wiltse, chief historian; Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., 1965. 664 pages; for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. $5.00.

It has been pointed out that much of history is written by history's winners and their accounts are usually cheerful reading. Winners minimize the mistakes inevitable in human enterprises and allot credit instead of sharing the blame. Such a record is this account of *Medical Service in the Mediterranean and Minor Theatres*. One is duly impressed by the enormity of the problem; the widespread operations; the diseases encountered and other bits of factual information of major concern to administrators. But one looks in vain for any recommendations for a system change which will prevent the myriads of operational and preparational errors (or lack of preparation) from occurring again.

To those of us who spent our time in this theatre from the invasion of North Africa, through Sicily, Italy, Southern France and Germany, very few of the problems concerning the working doctor are even mentioned let alone discussed. Many of the problems had been pointed out in civilian publications from experience gained in the Spanish Civil War and yet when the U.S. entered the war the training manual TM 8-108 was dated March 1924.

In time of war, it is the civilian who becomes the military doctor who bears the brunt of the actual medical care. While this volume is intended to be a history of the administrative problems of the medical department, it is disappointing to find little in the book with reference to the direct problems of the doctor.

ROY COHN, M.D.

VIRUSES INDUCING CANCER—Implications for Therapy—Edited by Walter J. Burdette, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Surgery and Associate Director, M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, The University of Texas, Houston, Texas. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1966. 498 pages, no price listed.

The implications of the possibility of a virus etiology of malignant disease in humans are so vast that intense interest is aroused on the basis of the demonstration of viruses as causative agents of neoplastic disease in animals. This book is based on a conference (unfortunately, the time and place are not stated) and contains the recent contributions of many of the most active virologists in the field of oncology, but does not include a discussion of chemotherapy or of surgery. As a consequence the language is largely that of the virologist. An adequate review is made of most subjects discussed. The implications for therapy stated in the subtitle are not for immediate application; however, physicians might obtain insight into developments of the future from reading selected chapters in this book. The surgeon might be interested in learning that preneoplastic lesions can be used to assay mammary tumors of mice. The immunologist and hematologist might consider the implications of the fact that congenitally infected chickens fail to develop antibodies to the avian leucosis viruses and consequently virus persists throughout the lifetime of the animal. Infection later in life, however, can be prevented by vaccination and serum treatment may modify the disease.

One of the more exciting discoveries in recent years has been that of Rubin who found that strains of Rous Sarcoma Virus are defective and will only produce mature virus particles with the aid of a helper virus. The resulting virus carries the protein coat, and consequently the antigenicity, of the specific helper. Melnick and Rapp have described hybrid infections with adenoviruses and a monkey virus (SV40) which also have profound implications on the use of live virus vaccines in man and the possibility of transmission of infections to human.

The book is well reproduced. The discussion for the conference is placed at the end of the book and gives the reader an opportunity to "listen in" on some of the questions the experts have on their colleagues' work.

STEPHEN J. SELIGMAN, M.D.

* * *

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY—IV International Symposium, held at Monte Carlo (Principality of Monaco) February 1965. Sponsored by the World Health Organization, the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, and the National Foundation—Edited by Pierre Grabar, Paris, and Peter A. Miescher, New York. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, 1966. 467 pages, $19.75.

The 31 papers in this text were presented at an International Congress in February of 1965. Although already one year out of date, this text represents the most recent developments in a rapidly burgeoning field. Papers are divided into five chapters: (1) research on tumor-specific antigens, (2) histo-compatibility antigens, (3) multiple myeloma and amyloidosis, (4) immunopathology of various organs and (5) mechanisms of immune vasculitis. There are extensive bibliographies for each paper, as well as discussions of each chapter. Any scientist involved in any one of these five areas of immunopathology will find this text a valuable addition to his library. To the practicing clinician or medical student the chapters on immunopathology of various organs and mechanisms of immune vasculitis provide valuable insight into clinical problems.

There are excellent papers dealing with the distinctions between viral and tumor-specific antigens. As is a fault